

Martell's Brandies

are known and asked for all over the World.

Sole Agents,
H. Price & Co.,
12 Queen's Rd., Central.
458

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

D. C. L.
Old Tom Gin.

The most reliable Gin on this market.

Sole Agents,
H. Price & Co.,
12 Queen's Rd., Central.
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No. 12,859.

號五十月六年四零百九千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1904.

日二初月五年辰甲

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

TO SMOKERS.

DUTCH CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS

LA INDUSTRIAS, 86 per Box of 100.
PREDELECTAS, 815 per Box of 100.
Packed in Boxes of 50, \$7.50.
ANDALUZAS, 330 per Box of 100.
Packed in Boxes of 25, \$7.50.

MACWEEN, FRICKEL & CO.,
3, DUDDELL STREET
Hongkong, April 4, 1904. 2547

Wanted.

WANTED.

A DAILY GOVERNESS, to Teach Two children. Apply by letter to Mrs. DENISON, Kowloon Peak.
Hongkong, June 4, 1904. 1054

WANTED.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for a Gentleman in Private Family. Apply to Mr. L. M. Carr, of China Mail.
Hongkong, June 11, 1904. 1107

WANTED.

ROOM, FURNISHED, for a Gentleman, or for a Family. Apply to Mr. A. Carr, of China Mail.
Hongkong, June 11, 1904. 1091

Intimations.

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. J. OPPENHEIM to SIGN our Company's Permits.
ROLLAND CHINA TRADING CO.,
Hongkong, June 14, 1904. 1111

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

A PPLICATION has been made to the General Managers of this Company to issue to the HONGKONG & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. Duplicate Certificates for two hundred Shares in the above Company or other Certificates in lieu thereof, upon the Statement that the Original Certificates were—

Scrip No. 69, 25 Shares in the name of George Hut-
ton Potter.

Scrip No. 379, 50 Shares in the name of Cathick Paul Chater.

Scrip No. 381, 50 Shares in the name of Cathick Paul Chater.

Scrip No. 550, 25 Shares in the name of George Hut-
ton Potter.

Scrip No. 873, 50 Shares in the name of Solomon Sas-
son Benjamin.

300 Shares have been lost or destroyed. Notice is hereby given that if within thirty days from the First June instant no claim or representation in respect of such original Certificates is made to the General Managers they will then proceed to deal with such application for duplicate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers,
Dated Hongkong, June 11, 1904. 1097

THE POPULAR SCOTCH IS "BLACK & WHITE"

JAMES BUCHANAN & CO.
SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS.
By Appointment to
H. M. THE KING
and
THE PRINCE OF WALES

Supplied at all the leading Clubs and Hotels, and to be obtained from **LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,** Queen's Road Central.

BOYRIL

Strength.

In these days of increased commercial activity strength and perfect health are needed more than ever. Boyril taken regularly is most strengthening and sustaining. It keeps the system in the very pink of condition.

BOYRIL

To be obtained at all Grocers, Chemists, and Druggists, and to be obtained from **LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,** Queen's Road Central.

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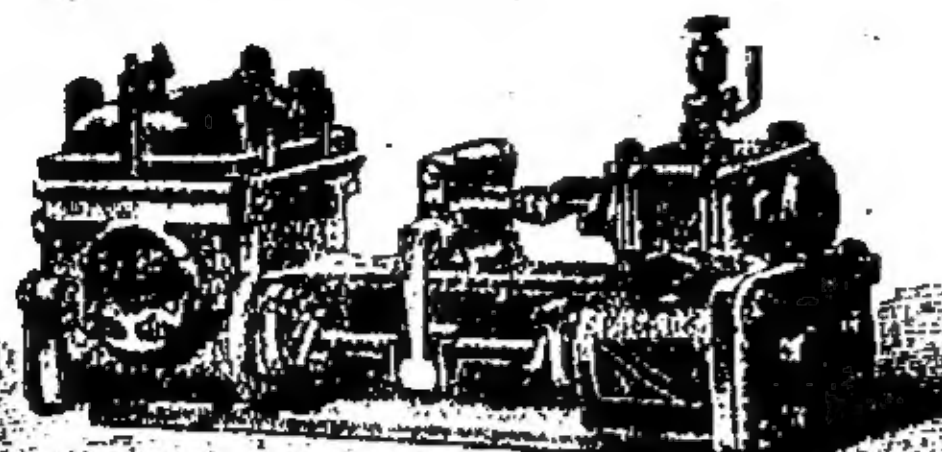
BOYRIL

Business Notices.

Duplex Steam Pumps

MANUFACTURED BY

DEANE
STEAM
PUMP CO.,
U.S.A.



Pulsemeter
Engineering
Company,
England.

NEW SHIPMENTS RECEIVED OF REGULAR SIZE FOR
BOILER FEED AND GENERAL SERVICE.
W. S. BAILEY & CO.,
20, CONNAUGHT ROAD.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Hongkong-Canton Line.

s.s. HONAM, 2,363 tons, Captain R. D. Thomas.
s.s. POWAN, 2,338 tons, Captain G. E. Morrison, R.N.R.
s.s. PATSHAN, 2,260 tons, Captain W. A. Valantine.
s.s. HANKOW, 3,073 tons, Captain B. Branch.
s.s. KINSHAN, 2,820 tons, Captain J. J. Loeiss.
Departures from Hongkong to Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sunday Excepted), 5.30 p.m. and 9 p.m. (Saturday Excepted).
Departures from Canton to Hongkong daily at 8 a.m., 2.30 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. (Sunday Excepted).
The steamers carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. The accommodation is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

Hongkong-Macao Line.

s.s. HEUNGSHAN, 1,988 tons, Captain H. D. Jones.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at about 2 p.m. During the Summer Months the time of leaving Hongkong to suit the tide at Macao. For further particulars, see special time table.
Departures on Sundays at Noon.
Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 7.30 a.m.

Canton-Macao Line.

s.s. LUNGSHAN, 219 tons, Captain T. Hamlin.
This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 7.30 a.m. and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 a.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDU-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Canton-Wuchow Line.

s.s. SAINAM, 588 tons, Captain J. Wilcox.
s.s. NANNING, 588 tons, Captain C. Butchart.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at about 8 a.m. Round trips take about five days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
18 Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, opposite the Hongkong Hotel.
Or of BUTTERFIELD AND SWIRE.

Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

15

WILLIAM MACLEOD, D.D.S.,
DENTIST.
11 & 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.
Hongkong, September 22, 1903. 1768

DR NEWELL WILSON,
DR WILLIAM DANIEL,
DENTISTS.
LATEST AMERICAN METHODS.
REASONABLE FEES.

NO CHARGE FOR EXAMINATIONS.
Office hours 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 5 p.m.

31 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
(First Floor, WATKINS BUILDING).
Hongkong, February 18, 1904. 2208

HARRY FONG,
AMERICAN TRAINED DENTIST.

ELECTRICAL and Latest Improved
Applications.
41, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Entrance on Lee Yuen Street.
Hongkong, June 1, 1904. 1080

PURE LINSEED OIL

Awarded Bronze Medal at the Paris Exhibition, 1900.
Gold Medal at the Indian Industrial Exhibition 1898, 1900 & 1901.

MANUFACTURED BY
THE GOREPORE CO., LD.,
CALCUTTA.

Contractors to the Military and Public Works Departments, State Railways, and all large Consumers throughout India, the East, and the Colonies.

W. B. LUXLEY & CO.,
Sole Agents,
Hongkong.
Cable Address "LUXLEY," Hongkong.
Hongkong, July 22, 1903. 1519

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

TOTAL FUNDS EXCEED \$70,000,000.

PURE MARINE, TYPHOON, ACCIDENT, FIDELITY, GUARANTEE AND PLATE GLASS Policies issued.

W. H. TRENBHARD DAVIS,
Branch Manager & Underwriter.
Hongkong, June 11, 1904. 1101

Business Notices.

BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED,

(SOLE AGENTS FOR BELL'S ASBESTOS CO., LTD., LONDON).

Bell's Asbestos "Dagger," "Demon," and other well known packings for Piston Rods, etc., suitable for highest pressures. Pump Packings, Jointing Material, Asbestos Cloth, Tape, and Boiler Door Joints, metallic or non-metallic—Rubber and Vegetable Fibre Valves for Air and Circulating Pumps. Gauge Glasses. Packing rings of Asbestos, Rubber and Woodite.
Bell's Asbestos Non-conducting Composition for covering Boilers, Steam Pipes, etc. (only best quality kept). Boilers covered with Bell's Composition repay expense of covering in a few months by saving of fuel. Estimates given for Covering Boilers, etc.
Bell's Asbestos Expansion Tape, Millboard, Insulations, and Rope.
Bell's Asbestos Special Lubricating Oil—unsurpassed for Marine Engines. A large Stock of Engine and Cylinder Oils always in hand.
Bell's Asbestos—A Solid Lubricant, clear and efficient—1 lb. is equal to from 2 to 4 gallons of oil.
Bell's Boiler Preservative speedily removes existing scale and prevents corrosion—does not injure the plates.
Asbestos Packed Checks, Stop Valves, and Gauge Columns. Steam Gauges and other engineers' requisites always in stock. Lists and Prices on application.
BRADLEY & CO., Managers,
Hongkong.
Office, 8 Des Vaux Road, opposite King Edward Hotel entrance.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

A 5 or 10 Catty Box contains one of the most acceptable Presents to those at Home.



LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR THE ABOVE SPECIALLY-BLENDED
FOOCHOW TEA.

PRICES:
Including Freight, Duty and Delivery to any address in the United Kingdom.
Per 10 Catty Box, \$17.50. Per 5 Catty Box, \$10.00.

MAO LAREN'S CANADIAN CHEESE

In Jars (Medium and Small) Wholesale and Retail from
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
Hongkong, May 6, 1903. 983

FAIRALL & CO.,

GENERAL DRAPERS,
MILLINERS and DRESSMAKERS.

ARE NOW MAKING—
MUSLIN FROCKS from \$30.
LINEN COSTUMES from \$30.
LINEN CRASH GOWNS from \$28.

NEW ASSORTMENT OF CHILDREN'S SHOES JUST RECEIVED.
Hongkong, June 10, 1904. 1096

THE WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the WINE GROWERS SUPPLY COMPANY of Paris are now prepared to accept orders and receive orders for all kinds of WINES and SPIRITS at 22 and 24, BANK BUILDINGS.

BARRETT & CO.
Hongkong, June 9, 1904. 1084

NOTICE.
THE HOTEL AMERICA has Changed Hands and is under entirely new management in which Mr. FRED NOBLE has no further interest from the 1st June, 1904. The present Proprietors are not answerable for any Debts contracted by the Hotel before that Date.

Hongkong, June 9, 1904. 1086

THE KOWLOON HOTEL, KOWLOON.

A High-class Tourist's Hotel under American Management. First-class Cuisine, Beautiful Garden.
MODERATE CHARGES.
J. W. OSBORNE,
Proprietor and Manager.
Hongkong, January 20, 1904. 135

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH-CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted.
Electric Fans (if required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each Floor.
Cable D'Hotel at Separate Tables.
For terms, etc., apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, June 10, 1904. 1223

CARMICHAEL AND OLARKE.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS,
SURVEYORS AND CONTRACTORS.
REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

TELEGRAMS: "CARMICHAEL," HONGKONG.
A. B. O. Code, 4th Edition.
A. 1 Code.
Lighthouse Standard Code.
TELEPHONE, 232.
Hongkong, March 14, 1903. 563

HOTEL ORAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP, THE PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS. Telephone 56.
For Terms, apply to the
MANAGER.
Apply to the MANAGER. 741

Business Notices.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

Portland Cement

In casks of 375 lbs net, \$4.75 per cask, ex Factory.
In bags of 250 lbs net, \$2.85 per bag, ex Factory.

FACTORIES—HONGKONG AND MACAO

Glazed Stoneware, Drain Pipes and Fittings, Glazed Paving Bricks and Tiles, Fire Bricks and Fire Clay.

FIRE CLAY WORKS—DEEP WATER BAY, HONGKONG.

For further particulars, apply to
Shewan, Tomes & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Cutler, Palmer & Co.,

(Wine Shippers to China since 1812),
Have always Stocks of their well-known Brands with
Hongkong, 15th July, 1901. **SIEMSEN & CO.** 1488

CHAMPAGNES

FROM
CHARLES HEIDSIECK
PURVEYOR TO HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD

SIEMSEN & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

HONGKONG HOTEL.

REFLECT WITH EVERY LUXURY.
ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FANS.

LARGE AND AIRY RECEPTION ROOMS.
READING AND PRIVATE BILLARD ROOMS.
EUROPEAN CHEF.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE HOTEL.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, SITUATED NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES.—EXCELLENT CUISINE AND WINES.

Large and lofty Rooms Elegantly Furnished. Hydraulic Elevator. Hot and Cold Water throughout. Special Rates for Tourists. Launch Service for Guests.

For Terms, apply
THE MANAGER.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.
THE ONLY EFFICIENT REMEDY FOR ALLAYING THE IRRITATION.

DAKIN'S SINGLE SEIDLITZ.
A MOST AGREEABLE AND EFFECTIVE EFFERVESCENT APERIENT.

CAMPENOL.
UNEQUALLED FOR USE IN THE BATH AS A PREVENTATIVE AGAINST PRICKLY HEAT.

W. BREWER & CO.

NOW READY, PARTS 1 to 4, RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR
at 60 Cents Each.—Subscribers' Names Registered.

POPULAR LEADING BOOKS at \$1.50 Each—CLOTH.

Frank Fairleigh, by Smalley. Autocrat at Breakfast Table, by Holmes.
Danesbury House, by Mrs. Henry Wood. Jack Hinton, by Charles Lever.

In Strange Company, by Guy Boothby. Out of the Hurly Burly, by Max Adeler.

The Gladstones, by Whyte Melville. Pickwick, by Charles Dickens.

Mary Barton, by Gaskell. Harold, by Bulwer Lytton.

Toilers by the Sea, by Victor Hugo. Shirley, by Charlotte Brontë.

Handy Andy, by Lover. Alton Locke, by Kingsley.

It is Never too late to Mend, by Reade. A Study in Scarlet, by Holmes.

Elbow Room, by Max Adeler. And Many Others.

AQUARIUS.

AQUARIUS SPARKLING MINERAL TABLE WATER
(made from Pure Table Distilled Water).

AQUARIUS SILENT WATER.
AQUARIUS TONIC WATER.
AQUARIUS BELFAST GINGER ALE.
AQUARIUS LEMONADE.
AQUARIUS LITHIA WATER.
AQUARIUS GINGER BEER (Stone Bottles).

THE AQUARIUS COMPANY,
GENERAL MANAGERS.
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.
Hongkong, June 14, 1904. 15 QUEEN'S ROAD.

†, Flagship of Vice-Admiral, Bayle.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the
Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion,
Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.



**DINNEFORD'S
MAGNESIA**

**The Physician's
Cure for Gout,
Rheumatic Gout,
and Gravel.**

**Safest and most
effective Medicine for
Infants, Children,
Delicate Females,
and the Sick
Sickness of Pregnancy.**

MAGNESIA

THE SAINAM MURDER.

A CALLOUS ASSASSIN.

A Man's and a Fowl's Life the Same.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

CANTON, May 14.

At the British Consular Court, Canton, to-day, before Sir Hiram Wilkinson, Chief Justice of Shanghai, Abdul Khalik, who was charged with the murder of Mohammed Jamal at Samsu.

Mr H. E. Pollock, K.C., acting on behalf of Mr W. A. C. Platt, Crown Advocate of Shanghai, conducted the case for the prosecution, while Mr Francis Ellis, of Shanghai, appeared for the defence.

The accused pleaded not guilty and the following jurymen were sworn:—Messrs R. Leslie, Wm. Gales, L. H. Gilman, J. E. P. Grant and H. S. Smith.

On calling the names of those summoned to attend as jurors no response was made to that of Mr E. A. Stanton, and his Lordship imposed a fine of \$50.

Mr Hogg made an application to His Lordship to be excused from serving on the jury. He pointed out that, with the exception of a Chinese clerk, he was the only employee of the International Banking Corporation and that the Bank would have to be closed if his application were not granted. He also pointed out that if the Bank were closed he would be liable to a fine. Mr Pollock supported the application, which was granted.

Mr Pollock, in opening the case for the prosecution, said that the principal witness was a native of India, named Sheer Ali, who was employed as a watchman at Samsu and was one of those who lived in the same matchless with the deceased man. On March 23rd, in the afternoon, Sheer Ali heard the deceased and the accused talking in the matchless. The deceased was a tall, dark man and had power to engage or to charge the other watchmen, and Sheer Ali heard the deceased tell the prisoner that he was discharged for sleeping while on duty.

Sheer Ali was present when the deceased was killed. He saw the deceased and the accused talking in the matchless. The deceased was a tall, dark man and had power to engage or to charge the other watchmen, and Sheer Ali heard the deceased tell the prisoner that he was discharged for sleeping while on duty.

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same as killing a fowl.' Next morning Sheer Ali asked the prisoner 'why did you kill Mohammed Jamal?' 'I am sorry just now that I have done this thing,' said the prisoner, 'but I can't help it.' Shortly after that the prisoner was released and went away.

Other witnesses, continued Mr Pollock, would give corroborative evidence. Mr Ward would tell how he saw the prisoner crying, and that the prisoner said, 'Some one has killed my brother.' The prisoner also told Mr Ward that two men dressed up like soldiers shot Jamal and rushed out of the door. The prisoner said that he chased them and fired four or five shots from his revolver at them, but without success. He produced the empty revolver in proof of his statement. The relation between the two men were shown by the fact that Jamal had complained of Khalik to Mr Ward and had fired Khalik on several occasions. Another 'foreign' witness would tell how he noticed blood on Khalik's hands. An enquiry was held before a Chinese official on the morning of March 24, and Khalik is alleged to have said that if a proper enquiry was not held he would kill four or five Chinese as he took his own life.

The evidence given by Sheer Ali corroborated the above statements, and the revolver in evidence was identified as Khalik's property.

Cross-examined by Mr Ellis, witness stated that he went to get a lamp before he went to the matchless to see what caused the firing. When a former hearing witness stated that when he asked Khalik why he killed Jamal, Khalik replied 'no enquiry will be made. It is just the same as killing a fowl in China. That was not correct. What Khalik did say was 'I am very just now I have done this thing, but I can't help it.' In reply to a question from the Court, witness said he did not know whether the deceased was left or right handed.

To a juryman. When he first went in the deceased was lying on his back with his head to the wall.

(Continued.)

THE M.S.S. 'KOREA' IN QUARANTINE.

How the Passengers Spent Their Time.

A correspondent on board the P.M. steamer Korea whilst in quarantine at Wada Point, Kobe, sends a few particulars as to the way the passengers on the steamer killed time during the detention by the Sanitary authorities to the Kobe Chronicle.

That journal says: Our correspondent says some annoyances are felt by the passengers at the announcement made by one of the foreign papers in Japan that an American lady passenger had died on board of plague. This of course is quite incorrect, as will be seen from the following details:—

'When we arrived at Kobe on the 31st ultimo,' says our informant, 'a Chinese passenger was sick—fever registering 102°.

The ship's doctor diagnosed the case as one of pneumonia, but the Health Officer, after calling in the Chief Health Officer, pronounced it plague. The patient was locked up for the night, and no one allowed to visit him, not even to give him a drink of water, and next morning he was removed ashore. The stretcher on which the man was being carried broke, and he got a nasty fall on the dock. Eventually the patient was placed in a sampan and taken to the Isolation Hospital.

'All the Chinese were taken ashore with their baggage and thoroughly disinfected, and the ship was also disinfected. The saloon passengers were taken ashore in three batches during the day—ten ladies and sixteen gentlemen—together with the European members of the crew. The clothes they were wearing at the time were disinfected, while the passengers took a hot bath. Every consideration was shown by the Sanitary authorities for the comfort of the passengers and crew. Tea was provided for the ladies and cigars and cigarettes for the gentlemen. The Chinese passengers and the crew muster for inspection by the medical authorities every day, and on one or two occasions all the other passengers have mustered for a similar purpose.

'Beyond chagrin at our delay,' continues the writer, 'we are all taking the detention philosophically and making the best of the situation. A young French passenger, Comte de Ferson, has been invaluable as President and Secretary of a Sports Committee, and is daily accompanied by Mr C. H. Thompson, of Hongkong, who has organized gymnastics and tournaments of all sorts—shovel-board, ping-pong, quoits, bridge, whist, and other card games, etc.,—and the Englishmen on board have had the co-operation of Chief Officer Lewis in getting the material for their national game of cricket. Bathing and excursion parties ashore to the Quarantine Station, literature from the ship's excellent library—singles in the afternoon and evening, with an occasional dance on the upper deck, help to wile away the tedious life on board.

We have a very pleasant company of passengers and the ship's officers and the Purser's staff are kind and helpful. Every suggestion for the further comfort or amusement of the passengers is readily acted upon by them.

The detention of the Korea for ten days, besides being a serious loss to the P.M. Company, must also mean considerable inconvenience, and we fear loss, to some of the passengers on board. To those who are planning for a pleasure cruise, the detention at Wada Point is not so serious, though probably these passengers would prefer being able to get ashore to see some of the sights of Kobe and then resume their journey, while for those on board who are within sight of home the detention at Wada Point must be rather aggravating. But to men who are travelling on business the delay is a serious matter.

THE EFFICACY OF Chamberlain's Pain Balm in the relief of rheumatism is being demonstrated daily. It troubled with this painful disease, please buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and you will find it a most efficacious relief. Sold by All Dealers; WATKINS & CO., Ltd., General Agents.

THE 'YELLOW' PERIL.

In the April number of the Anglo-Russian Society Journal appears an article on 'The "Yellow" Peril,' from the pen of our London correspondent, Mr E. H. Parker. After tracing historically the move of the yellow races from B.C. 140, Mr Parker sums up as follows:—

The Chinese have always been happy at home, and, except from a very limited class, have never wished to emigrate at all. Though willing to defend their home, they are somewhat parochially inclined, and they are historically destitute of any 'jingo' notions. Though there have been two or three ambitious Chinese Emperors, the action have on the whole been directed rather than approved by the verdict of posterity. All conquest, other than the natural expansion of husbandmen, has been undertaken either under Tartar leadership or in self-defence against Tartar violence.

In renewing their 'influence' over the West, the Chinese have acted with caution, and it has always happened that protests have been made by the wisest of their statesmen. The 'Manji' dynasty of Sung, even voluntarily 'drew a line' abandoning to Indo-China, and to the Yün Nan provinces, the troublesome expansions of preceding dynasties. The present dynasty has never sought the honor of conquest, like Genghis Khan, and (when Russia was weak) Russia, three centuries ago, the Japanese conqueror Hideyoshi overran Korea, and even conceived the idea of subjugating China: but his idea of overrunning Korea was partly in order to get rid of troublesome Chinese generals and soldiers. After his death, Japan settled down to a harmless exclusive life, and for 250 years Japan and China have lived peacefully, almost as utter strangers to each other.

In a word, there never has been a 'yellow' peril to Europe, either in inception, in development, or in being. Historically viewed, it is a figment of the imagination.

It is a very different question when we pass on to discuss the provocation which might conceivably create in China the desperate resolve to abandon old traditions, and to become a 'conquering' race. In the past, China's warlike ardors have all been the product of self-defence. Why should they not be rekindled now, under the exacting pressures of Europe? The history of European relations with China up to the end of the past century has often been sketched, but up to a Japanese war and the Boxer revolt, everything was politically normal, even if unsatisfactory; no serious race feeling was stirred up.

At the date mentioned in the opening lines of this paper (1895) I was 'in the thick of it' in Korea. Russian influence, under the straightforward and prudent management of Mr Waubert, was only just introducing itself. England was in possession of Port Hamilton and Upper Burma. The Japanese were despised by China, China's fleet was rapidly asserting itself, and there was every prospect of a Manchu regeneration. Unfortunately at that period rapid changes of government were going on in England, which fact, coupled with the Port Hamilton and Burma episodes, placed local English diplomacy under some unavoidable suspicion. If Sir Harry Parkes had lived, possibly a better job than a Chinese-Japanese war would have been made the outcome of the business. There was really nothing at that date (1896) to prevent a satisfactory and straightforward understanding between Japan, China, Russia, Great Britain, and America, which were then the only five powers intimately concerned in the history of the Pacific.

The trunk cases were really all in the hands of Great Britain at the date of Sir Harry Parkes' lamented death, and for a year or two afterwards.

After a period of ruddiness drifting between 1897 and 1898, war at last broke out. China was crushed, and Japan was declared victorious by the terms of the conquest.

But it was Sir Parkes who for defenceless China, after watching her opportunity for a couple of years, Germany towards the end of 1897 made a pretext of the murder of two missionaries to obtain for herself in China the long-coveted 'place in the sun.' Unfortunately international law houses are too numerous to distribute to justify other nations the casting of diplomatic stones at Germany; but it is no exaggeration to say that this high-handed, and somewhat ungenerous treatment of a weak and ignorant power shocked what few vestiges of conscience the Christian political world had left.

Germany and this taken advantage of the two yellow powers, each in succession, when it was helpless and down, and the debt account is of course duly recorded against Germany in the yellow mill, possibly for ever. The other great Powers seem to have been taken so much by surprise by this 'new diplomacy' that even supposing, which is doubtful, they had been more alert, or more generous, they also abroad to rescue, on purely humanitarian and honorable grounds, a stricken fellow-creature, there was scarcely time to think of anything else but self-preservation, especially as the fellow-creature in question was behaving badly all round. The Russian occupation of Port Arthur, the undoubted British action, the determination of Great Britain and France to compensate themselves at the expense of pusillanimous China—all these things may, of course, be politically justified under various pleas. Still we Europeans cannot, whether as Europeans or as Christians, feel at all proud of our performances. A devout Catholic friend once suggested to me at the time that 'God's mysterious way of showing His ultimate merited intentions regarding the Chinese,' which recalls to the mind the attitude of Pope Pius IX., when, with his tongue in the cheek, on the occasion of Cardinal Manning's surprise appointment, his Holiness spoke of the 'deplorable state of the Chinese.' The only European state to come out of the affair with unsullied hands was America, yet America had found opportunity to compensate herself in advance at Spain's expense, and to further restrict Chinese rights in Manila. There was one Power, however, that, although not Christian, maintained a dignified and honorable attitude of sympathy and respect: the Power was Japan, and Japan even went so far as to shuffle off into the receptive hands of Great Britain the tempting morsel of Wei-hai-Wai, which had not yet passed from her temporary possession.

It was the latter sense of having been deceived, and the possibility of a possible assurance, combined with tangible injustice, that in a great part haunted on a distracted and hysterical China to the foolish reprisals of the 'Boxer' revolt. Here again the behavior of Japan was modest, chivalrous, self-denying, and dignified throughout. The passions of the moment were so much at the spectacle of a few hundred diplomats and missionaries bravely defending themselves against cowardly and excited hordes, that it was found only too convenient to overlook the deplorable massacre of ten times that number of innocent Chinese at Blagovestchensk. Nor was there any inclination to believe that the Japanese, and the victorious raid of the belated Germans in Chin Li province, made at

time when the immediate trouble was all over or to sternly reprehend the contemptible plundering indulged in by all nationalities after the occupation of Peking; i.e. indulged in by all except the Japanese, whose share in this miserable work has scarcely ever been alluded to at all, even if it existed.

However, in spite of mistakes, there was still a chance for the Christian Powers to come to an honorable understanding with each other, with China, and with Japan. It was understood that Russia should retire from Newchwang so soon as the bulk of the European armaments retired from Peking and Tientsin. From this time onwards little can be said against the action (in order of merit) of Japan, America, and Great Britain: or even of France, in spite of her alliance with Russia. Germany's diplomacy has resembled the movements of a submarine craft, popping up, disappearing, and threatening to sink friend and foe alike, on the chance of picking up some profitable piece of plunder. It is highly improbable that Russia would have been emboldened to ignore promise after promise concerning the rights of Powers specially interested in Manchuria had she not received encouragement from Germany's further and unambiguous attitude in the matter of the so-called Yangtze Agreement. As a result of all this throwing out of the window of the statesmen of Great Britain that there was only one ally we could thoroughly trust, and that ally was Japan, who now, quite apart from any sympathetic impulses in favour of her ancient neighbour, must perforce have begun to feel on her own account that 'when the lips are gone the teeth feel cold.' Quite apart from her alliance with Great Britain, made in order to preserve the political and commercial balances in the Far East, it can scarcely be doubted that the spectacle of greedy injustice on the part of Christian Europe has strongly implanted in the Japanese breast the notion that she must, as a historical duty, and for sheer self-preservation, take the whole Yellow Race hand, and set it firmly upon its independent legs again.

And why should it not be so? Intellectually both the Chinese and Japanese are at least the equals, although in military genius and in the exact sciences they may have temporarily fallen behind. Religion never was, and never will be, anything but a matter of opinion; and however much many of us may feel convinced that the Christian religion is better than the teach-

ings which have so long governed the Far East, which have been the cause of the present war, at least by Protestants, that the Japanese have an equal right with ourselves to decide what the Christian religion is to be for them. No Christian denies that the Founder of Christianity preached for all men, and certainly not only for Jews and Romans. The Japanese and the Chinese are entitled to demand that the same evidence that have existed and still exist to us to believe, shall be laid before them in order that they may themselves decide what it is fit to accept. The Mikado has as much right to constitute a Church, independent of the Pope, as have the Czar of Russia or the Kings of England. Two decades ago the world was told that the Japanese were seriously thinking of adopting Christianity officially, in order to qualify for equality with Europe; it is quite certain that social family equality with Europe is impossible as long as polygamy is allowed to exist in Japan. In view, however, of the form in which Christian Powers have presented themselves in the Far East during the last ten years, the Yellow Powers may well pause, pick, and choose before they admit our moral superiority.

The question of skin colour and general physique cannot of course be ignored; but if our European prejudices will not allow us to mix freely on equal terms with the Yellow races, it is no right to force them to mix with us on terms that force them to concede to them the right of forcing themselves upon us. The nation mainly equal and strong enough to assert its equality will insist upon having it, and there seems no reason for Englishmen to be ashamed of assisting the Yellow race to obtain the power of asserting itself.

The letters of Sir Frank Streetborough to The Times upon the subjects of Chinese coolie labour in the Transvaal and of Australian unfairness towards the Chinese and Malays, appears to me to be well and truly inspired. The Chinese have been the making of all our colonies in the Malay peninsula, as the Chinese and Japanese combined have been the making of Hongkong. There is no question of 'peril' there, nor has the question risen in serious form in any other place where Chinese emigrants are found in large numbers; as, for instance, in the Dutch islands; in Burma, Assam, Siam, and Penang; or even in Hongkong, where the scene of Chinese raciality is apt to take refuge. Chinese make admirable citizens, and, in private life, are almost always welcome, in spite of their alleged crimes. It seems to be only where a Chinaman's legitimate competition conflicts with the interests of the white man, that the white man, who insists upon the fullest rights of a man, goes to the extent of inventing a charge of crime against the Chinese, and then, in the name of justice, seeks to have the Chinese deported or even to have the Chinese deported.

For the sake of argument let us assume that it is only the error of our statement and the prejudices of our labourers that have been to blame, and that our missionaries are entirely free from reproach in this matter. In that case, what is their object in endeavoring to convert the yellow races? Supposing they were completely successful, they would be able to offer the complete conquest of the world, but to reserve indefinitely in this world for European Christians the pulling of the strings? There is some sort of an excuse for colour prejudice in the United States, where the recollection of slavery and of a slave war has left a bitterness which cannot be wiped out in a generation. But, if we regard the world as the common home of all men, and if we regard the Chinese and Japanese, who make such a fuss about their merely temporary bodies? Who are we Europeans that should take exclusively to ourselves the benefits of a reformed or a Protestant Jewish religion, and deny equal rights in it to all the millions of Chinese and Japanese and Chinese civilizations like those of Japan and China? If there are any Christians in Japan, and if there are any Christians in China, they are a people of too much spirit to acquiesce even in a system of rule tolerable to Germans, but not to Englishmen or Americans: to descend lower in the scale, the Chinese could though they may are, decidedly possess more national spirit than that which is the form of government in the hands of the Chinese, and it is too much even for Germans. Safety from the peril of secular revenge

probably lies therefore in letting the yellow races alone, and in not attempting to subject them to unequal conditions under alien rule. When they are willing to go as free emigrants let them go, and voluntarily take their own chances under just, at least acceptable conditions. General Kuropatkin's boast of marching through Japan will never be fulfilled; only a great ignorance of Japanese history and the Japanese people could imagine such a state of affairs possible, even if the more liberal Powers would allow it. The true solution of the supposed yellow peril consists in Russia's retiring from Manchuria, fulfilling her solemn promise, and abandoning any attempt to rule any portion of the Chinese race by force: in Germany's observing a similar reserve and prudence in Siam Tung; in France's keeping within her railway interests in the South; and in the display of common fairness to both China and Japan by Great Britain, America, and the White Powers generally.

In marshalling to the best of my ability, the historical evidence past and present, relevant to the matter under discussion, I do not deceive myself as to the minimum importance of my personal opinion. It appears to me indeed, that no man's opinion is of any importance, apart from the reasons he can furnish, and the means he possesses for translating his convictions into deeds, or at least of bringing round others to the agency of his arguments. So far as I have ever ventured, in discussing Russia, upon the emotional as distinct from the judicial aspect, it is not admitted by those of the society who did the honor to read or discuss my paper of July 2d, 1901, upon 'Anglo-Russian Relations'—not to mention other political papers republished last year in my book 'China Past and Present,' (Chapman and Hall)—that I have invariably pleaded for justice to Russia, and for a fair consideration of her aims and ambitions, or, as her own writers prefer to word it, her 'historical mission.' My attention has recently been called to a Russian translation of another of my books, 'China' (John Murray),—made entirely without my knowledge. As the reviewer has been pleased to introduce me to the Russian public as an individual not infected by the much too common British spite against Russia, I am thus able to submit specific evidence, drawn from an unimpeachable source, that my own estimate of myself in this matter is not presumptuously favourable.

Yet little value as I claim for my opinions, still undeniably far as the above premises, I feel bound to change them with the times, and with the trend of recent Russian policy. Making every psychological allowance for a natural desire on the part of Russian statesmen to strike whilst the iron is hot, in order to secure the development of their Empire, I am unable to escape from the conviction that the old policy of fairness and moderation towards China has now been changed for the worse. Having but last autumn returned from a second visit to Finland and St. Petersburg, I feel the same sympathy for the warm-hearted masses, and the same admiration for many generous Russian qualities that I felt before. But with the 'policy,' as evinced within the past four years towards Finland, the Jews, the Chinese, and about all Japan, I have no sympathy whatever, and I believe justice is entirely on the side of Japan in the present war.

Politics appear to me to be, in a vast scale, like a rubber of whist. The players, are, in regard to each card played, consciously assumed a priori to be obeying the rules, which, in the case of whist, are based on the assumption that each player may yield to temptation. There are liberal but firm and inexorable rules governing revokes, (which we hold to be dishonouring if intentional), touching cards dropped under the table 'by accident,' and so on. But if the accepted rules of play are entirely ignored, it becomes impossible to play the game, and the game is lost. A spirited player in such circumstances, is apt to fling down his cards in anger, or even throw them in the face of his adversary. And that is what has happened now. Yet it is perhaps not too late for the peace-makers to appeal to the better side of the Russian impulses.

NOTICE.

Mr Awdry Taken to Task.

From the Hongkong papers we (Kobe Chronicle) learn that a very extraordinary misrepresentation has appeared under the heading of 'Japan' in the magazine called From Month to Month, which is the journal of the Hongkong Church Missionary Society. A paragraph appears as follows:—

'In private letters recently received, Mrs Awdry writes:—The war has not in the least checked the opportunities of missionary work here; indeed, I think it has enhanced them. It is delightful to see the nation coming out so grandly in steadfastness and self-control. The authorities will allow none but Christians to go as interpreters to the foreign war correspondents, and as a matter of fact the war has been a great blessing to the Christian missionaries among the troops. Admiral Uru is a Christian of many years' standing.'

Such a paragraph is, to say the least, very misleading, and we can only express

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Whampoa, British steamer, 1,109, Port-
ridge, Shanghai June 11, General—Bor-
terfield & Swire.
J. W. Taylor, British str., 1,797, John
Waters, Penarth May 13, Coal—Bradley
& Co.

Kanai, British str., 1,421, W. Baidley,
Tientsin via Chefoo June 7, General—
Butterfield & Swire.
Germania, German steamer, 1,714, J.
Brühl, Moji June 8, Coal—Mitsui Bussan
Kaisha.

Borg, Norwegian str., 738, N. C. Mathi-
sen, Bangkok June 7, Rice—Christen-
sen, Norwegian str., from Canton.
Danmar, German str., from Canton.

June 15.
Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003,
C. P. Marshall, R.N.R., Vancouver May
24, and Shanghai June 12, Mails and Gen-
eral—C. P. R. Co.

Haitian, British steamer, 1,182, J. S.
Roach, Foochow June 12, via Amoy and
Swatow 14, General—Douglas Steamship
Co.

For CANTON.—
British str., 1,427, P. M. B.
Laks, Shanghai June 11, General—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Thesis, Norwegian str., 1,209, Thomas-
son, Kobe June 8, General—Christen-
sen.

Signal, German str., 907, A. Beudien,
Hankow June 12, Rice—Jensen & Co.
Segami, German str., 3,794, Th. Fork,
Japan June 12, General—Hamburg
America Linie.

Priloff, Norwegian str., 901, Harnham,
Tientsin and Amoy June 11, G.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Rio, German str., from Canton.

DEPARTURES.

June 15.
Remora, for Singapore and
Tientsin, for Singapore and
Nankai, for Kobe.

Kwongchi, for Shanghai.
Tientsin, for Amoy.
Swatow, for Amoy.
Cheong, for Amoy.
Tientsin, for Amoy.
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Swatow, for Amoy.
Cheong, for Amoy.
Tientsin, for Amoy.
Kwongchi, for Amoy.

June 15.
Remora, for Singapore and
Tientsin, for Singapore and
Nankai, for Kobe.

Kwongchi, for Shanghai.
Tientsin, for Amoy.
Swatow, for Amoy.
Cheong, for Amoy.
Tientsin, for Amoy.
Kwongchi, for Amoy.
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Tientsin, for Amoy.
Kwongchi, for Amoy.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Mails will close:—

For CANTON.—
For Kienchen, at 7.30 a.m., on Thursday,
the 16th June.

For HAIKONG.—
For Hongkong, at 5 a.m., on Thursday,
the 16th June.

For MANILA.—
For Nippon, at 11 a.m., on Thursday,
the 16th June.

For KOBE.—
For Chion, at 11 a.m., on Thursday, the
16th June.

For MACAO.—
For Hongkong, at 12.15 p.m., on Thurs-
day, the 16th June.

For SHANGHAI.—
For Hongkong, at 2 p.m., on Thursday,
the 16th June.

For KONGMOON, KUMOHUK & SAM-
SHU.—
For Lintan, at 5 p.m., on Thursday, the
16th June.

For MACAO.—
For Hongkong, at 5 p.m., on Thursday,
the 16th June.

For NEWCASTLE (N.S.W.).—
For Henthford, at 11 a.m., on Friday,
the 17th May.

For MANILA.—
For Zulu, at 9 a.m., on Saturday, the
18th June.

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.—
For Henthford, at 2 p.m., on Saturday,
the 18th June.

For CHINKIANG.—
For Kienchen, at 2 p.m., on Saturday,
the 18th June.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKER.

The United States Mail Packet *Mongchi*
will be despatched on THURSDAY,
the 16th June, with Mails for Amoy,
Shanghai, Japan, San Francisco, United
States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c.,
which will be closed at 10 a.m.

Printed Matter and Samples at 10 a.m.
Registration, with late fee of 10 cents,
up to 10.45 a.m.

Letters at 11 a.m.
Temporary Mail on board up to the
time of departure of the ship (see
Mails for Portugal 10 a.m.)

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.

The British Packet *Commodore*
will be despatched on SATURDAY,
the 18th June, with Mails for the
United Kingdom, the Continent of
Europe, and countries beyond, to
Africa, India, Burma, Ceylon,
Netherlands, Java, and Gibraltar.

Printed Matter and Samples at 10 a.m.
Registration, with late fee of 10 cents,
up to 10.45 a.m.

Letters at 11 a.m.
Extra Postage 10 cents.
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes
in time for the first clearance will be in-
cluded in this contract mail.)

MAILS AT HONGKONG.

Dr. and Mrs. Adams Mr. R. M. Humphrey
Mr. Anderson Mr. N. Inouye
Miss Baker Mr. N. Inouye
Mr. C. W. Banks Mr. and Mrs. Joseph
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